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THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GLAMORGAN
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.



BRIDGEND :
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—
1868.

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Committee of Visitors and Officers FOR THE YEAR 1867.

The VEN. ARCHDEACON OF LLANDAFF, Newcastle House,
Bridgend, Chairman.

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HENRY H. VIVIAN, Esq., M.P., Parkwern, Swansea.
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LEWIS LL. DILLWYN, Esq., M.P., Hendrefoilan, Swansea.
HOWEL GWYN, Esq., M.P., Duffryn House, Neath.
RICHARD BASSETT, Esq., Bonvilstone House, Cardiff.
STARLING BENSON, Esq., Fairy Hill, Swansea.
GEORGE T. CLARK, Esq., Dowlais House, Merthyr.
ROWLAND FOTHERGILL, Esq., Hensole Castle, Cowbridge.
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Rev. CHARLES R. KNIGHT, Tythegston, Bridgend.
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WILLIAM LLEWELLYN, Esq., Court Colman, Bridgend.
Lieutenant Colonel MORSE, Glanogwr, Bridgend.
JOHN C. NICHOLL, Esq., Merthymawr, Bridgend.
EVAN M. RICHARDS, Esq., Brooklands, Swansea.
Rev. HELY H. K. RICKARDS, Landough Rectory, Cardiff.
THEODORE M. TALBOT, Esq., Margam Park, Taibach.
CHARLES K. K. TYNTE, Esq., Cefn Mably, Cardiff.
NASH V. E. VAUGHAN, Esq., Rheola, Neath.

THOMAS TAMPLIN LEWIS, Esq., Bridgend, Clerk to Visitors
and Auditor.

THOMAS GEORGE SMITH, Esq., National Provincial Bank,
Bridgend, Treasurer.

ASYLUM STAFF.

DAVID YELLOWLEES, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

HENRY T. PRINGLE, M.D., Assistant Medical Officer.

Rev. CHARLES JONES, B.D., Chaplain.

WILLIAM JENKINS, Clerk and Steward.

EMMA MITCHELL, Housekeeper,

JOHN CORSON,
MARY ANN PICKEN, } Head Attendants.

House Committee Visiting Rota.

1868.

January	Rev. C. R. Knight. William Llewellyn, Esq. J. C. Nicholl, Esq.
February	Lieut.-Colonel Morse. Theodore M. Talbot, Esq. Ven. Archdeacon Blosse.
March	J. D. Llewelyn, Esq. Griffith Llewellyn, Esq. William Llewellyn, Esq.
April	Lieut.-Colonel Morse. Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P. Theodore M. Talbot, Esq.
May	Richard Bassett, Esq. J. C. Nicholl, Esq. William Llewellyn, Esq.
June	J. D. Llewelyn, Esq. Griffith Llewellyn, Esq. Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P.
July	Ven. Archdeacon Blosse. William Llewellyn, Esq. Rev. C. R. Knight.
August	Richard Bassett, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel Morse. Ven. Archdeacon Blosse.
September	J. D. Llewelyn, Esq. Griffith Llewellyn, Esq. J. C. Nicholl, Esq.
October	Howel Gwyn, Esq., M.P. J. C. Nicholl, Esq. Theodore M. Talbot, Esq.
November	Ven. Archdeacon Blosse. William Llewellyn, Esq. Richard Bassett, Esq.
December.....	Ven. Archdeacon Blosse. Rev. C. R. Knight. Lieut.-Colonel Morse.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS for the Year,—March 19th; June 11th; October 8th; and December 17th, at Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEETINGS,—Second Thursday of each month, at Twelve o'clock, excepting in those months in which the General Committee meet, when the meeting of the House Committee takes place on the same day, at 11 o'clock.



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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
 OF THE
 Committee of Visitors
 OF
 GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM,
 To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
 ASSEMBLED IN QUARTER SESSIONS
To be held at Cardiff, on Tuesday, December 31st, 1867.

In accordance with 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 62, which requires that the Committee of Visitors of every Asylum, shall, in every year, lay before the Justices of every County to which such Asylum belongs, a report in writing of the state and condition of such Asylum, its sufficiency for the proper accommodation of the number of Lunatics, for whom it may be requisite to provide accommodation, the management of the Asylum, the conduct of the Officers and Servants, and the care of the Patients,—your Committee have now to lay before you the following Report.

At the commencement of this year, the number of Patients on the Books amounted to—

Males	156	
Females ..	122	— 278

The admissions during the year have been—

Males	52	
Females	44	— 96

Grand Total 374

This number is accounted for in the following manner, viz :—

	Males	Females	Total
Remain in the House.....	180	145	325
Have been discharged ...	12	18	30
Have died.....	16	3	19
	—	—	—
Total	208	166	374
	—	—	—

The number of admissions during the present year has been 96, against 90 in the last year.

The number of discharges during the present year has been 30, against 26 in the last year.

The number of Patients in the House now is 325, against 278 at the close of last year, showing an increase of 47 during the year.

The Buildings generally are maintained in good repair. It has, however, been found necessary to paint the whole of the external wood-work ; and to point with Roman cement the walls that are exposed to the West.

Your Committee beg to call your special attention to the rapid increase in the number of admissions, and the comparatively small accommodation that remains unoccupied.

The Asylum was originally intended for 300 Patients. This number was increased to 365 by alterations and re-arrangements made during the progress of the works.

There are now only 18 beds unoccupied on the Male, and 22 on the Female side.

They beg to remind you of the Report they submitted to the Sessions held at Swansea in October last, and hope that steps will immediately be taken for carrying into effect the suggestions then made. The Cottages proposed to be built will be in connection with, and form an useful adjunct to the Farm Buildings when erected ; and, in the opinion of your Committee, no more economical mode can be devised at present for adding

somewhat to the existing accommodation, providing, at the same time, for a class of Patients who would be especially benefitted by such an arrangement, and affording means of isolating Patients, in the event of any infectious or contagious disease breaking out in the Establishment.

Your Committee are now enabled to reduce the weekly payments to Eleven Shillings per head. The present high rate of provisions and clothing, together with other charges naturally connected with a new Asylum, prevent them making a larger reduction ; but they believe they shall be in a position ere long to make a further reduction, which they will do as soon as they possibly can. The present rate of payment has been required for the purpose of obtaining a balance in hand sufficient to maintain the Establishment in anticipation of the quarterly payments from the several Unions.

During the past year, no accident worthy of notice has occurred, and the sanitary condition of the Inmates has been remarkably good.

Your Committee have pleasure in stating that the experience of another year confirms the high opinion they had previously formed of the zeal and great ability of their Medical Superintendent, whose whole time and energies have been most successfully devoted to the welfare of the Asylum. The Officers and Servants of the Establishment have ably and willingly co-operated with him in promoting the comfort and well-being of the Patients, and their conduct has given entire satisfaction to your Committee.

HENRY LYNCH BLOSSE,

Chairman.

GLAMORGAN LUNATIC ASYLUM,
December 19th, 1867.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM,
19th June, 1867.

WE have inspected this Asylum, and personally examined every Patient. There are 165 Men, and 131 Women, 296 in all—being an increase of 52 Patients since our Colleagues' Visit in April, 1866.

These numbers leave vacancies for 32 Males, and 37 Females; but the requisite furniture has not yet been provided for the empty rooms.

The admissions, since the 24th April, 1866, have amounted to 52 of the Male, and 51 of the Female sex. Thirteen Males and twenty Females have been discharged, of whom 33 were recovered, and 16 Males and 3 Females have died, all from ordinary causes, except one man,† upon whom an inquest was held, when it was found that death had been caused by fractured ribs—the injuries having been “received by being taken up and cast to the ground,” by another Patient. The

† This Patient laboured under advanced General Paresis, and was constantly restless and excitable. Proper treatment of the injuries was quite impossible, and he died on the twentieth day after the accident, from internal inflammation caused by the broken ribs.—D.Y.

particulars of this case were at the time duly forwarded to our Board.

The sanitary condition of the House has been very favourable, as is evinced by the small mortality ; and at the present time, only seven Patients in both divisions are under medical treatment. There were only three Patients in bed to-day, all on the Men's side.

We found no one restrained or secluded. As regards restraint, only two cases have occurred since the last visit. In one instance, it was employed three times for surgical reasons in the case of a Male Patient ; and it was used on one occasion with a Female, on account of determined suicidal propensities. Three Men have been secluded on seven occasions, and three Women on eight occasions.

The personal condition of the Patients in both divisions was satisfactory, and they were generally very quiet and orderly. We saw 118 Men and 70 Women dining together in the Hall, and all behaved with the greatest propriety. The dinner consisted of suet pudding with rhubarb, and seemed to be generally approved of. This dinner does not form part of the ordinary dietary, but is occasionally given during the summer months, beer being also allowed on these days.

Judging from the returns furnished to us, a very large proportion of the Patients of both sexes are usefully employed. Of the Men, nearly 40 work on the land. Between 60 and 70 assist in the Wards and Airing Courts ; and there are 3 masons, 2 painters, 2 carpenters, 3 tailors, and 1 shoemaker. Of the Women, 25 are employed in the Laundry, 50 work at their needle, and 32 are engaged in the Kitchen, and other domestic work.

The average attendance at Chapel comprises 115 of the Male, and 88 of the Female sex.

Considerable attention is given to the amusement and recreation of the Patients. There are regularly two meetings in

the Hall in each week, alternately for dancing and for the practice of singing. Excursions to the sea-side are also occasionally allowed; one of these took place yesterday, and was much enjoyed by about 40 of the Men.

We have a very favourable report to make of the condition of the various Wards, which were clean and in good order. The bedding is of excellent quality, and with one exception in the Male division, the result of neglect by one of the Attendants, it was very clean, and in a proper state.

Active exertions seem to have been made to remedy the defects pointed out by our Colleagues in the last report; and the various Day-rooms, &c., have been painted, coloured, and papered, and they now present a most cheerful appearance. Prints and additional articles of furniture have also been introduced.

Every effort has been made to remedy the smoky chimneys, but, we regret to learn, with only partial success, owing to their originally faulty construction. The Workshop Building is now occupied by 24 Men.

As regards other suggestions, we are glad to report that an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, and that there is now a regular Night Watch in each division.

Rules have been placed in the Bath-rooms, and screens will shortly be provided to separate the Patients whilst bathing. It would be desirable, we think, to distribute the bathing over more than one day in the week. By the present arrangement, owing to the short supply of water, it is found necessary to bathe two Patients in the same bath.

Much has been accomplished in laying out and planting the grounds and Airing Courts, and the land generally has been brought into a more active state of cultivation. Means are also taken to utilize the whole of the sewage.

Owing to the breadth of land now under cultivation, the want of suitable Farm Buildings is much felt. Piggeries are especi-

ally wanted, as in all County Asylums, from the large amount of waste food, they are found to be a source of considerable profit.

Should the Committee of Visitors sanction the erection of new Farm Buildings, Dr. Yellowlees is anxious that accommodation for a few working men should also be provided in connection with them—such accommodation being easily made available as a Hospital in case of the outbreak of any contagious or epidemic disease, by the removal of the working men to the main building. We hope that this project will receive the favourable consideration of the Visitors.

We have made the usual Statutory enquiries, and signed and examined the various registers. The Case Books appear to be carefully kept and well written up.

We have been much pleased to observe the progress which has lately been made in organising and furnishing this Asylum.

The Committee visit very frequently, and Dr. Yellowlees evidently devotes his best attention to the management of the Institution, and the welfare of its inmates.

W. G. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners
JOHN D. CLEATON, } in Lunacy.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1867, with the usual Statistical Tables.

	Males	Females	Total
On 1st January, 1867, the Asylum contained	156	122	278
And there have been admitted during the year	53	45	98
<hr/>			
So that the total number under treatment has been	209	167	376
<hr/>			
Of this number, there have been discharged	12	21	33
And there have died	17	3	20
So that there remained in the Asylum, on 31st Dec., 1867 ...	180	143	323
<hr/>			
	209	167	376
<hr/>			

The *Admissions* are 8 in excess of those of last year. The new cases have been, generally speaking, of a less unfavourable character than formerly, most of the chronic Lunatics of the County, who required Asylum treatment, having been received during the two previous years.

Five of the 98 Admissions were former Patients, whose malady had recurred.

Of the 33 Patients *Discharged*, 29,—11 Males, 18 Females—had *Recovered*. The proportion of Recoveries to Admissions is thus about 30 per cent.

There have been 20 *Deaths* during the year—17 Males, 3 Females—all from natural causes. This is a very low rate of mortality for an Asylum population, being only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average number resident.

The number of Deaths is much fewer, and the number of Recoveries greater among the Women than among the Men. This is usual, as the insanity of Women is often due to transient or functional causes, and less frequently connected with organic Brain Disease. The small mortality among the Female Patients here is, however, remarkable; since the opening of the Asylum, three years ago, there have been only 5 deaths on the Female side, while there have been 34 on the Male side.

There have been 2 *Births* during the year. Both the mothers had become insane after former confinements; but, happily, on this occasion, the confinement was followed by no relapse in either case, and both are now well.

It is satisfactory to find that Patients are now frequently brought to the Asylum at an earlier period of the malady than formerly, and that the preliminary probation at the Workhouse is less frequently insisted on. There is still, however, great room for improvement in this respect.

Neither the humble homes of this class of Patients, nor the Wards of the Workhouse, can afford, even with the best intentions, the proper requisites for treatment; and to delay the treatment, in curable cases is to prolong the illness and most seriously to lessen the chances of recovery.

An examination of the condition and prospects of the cases received during the past year, affords a striking illustration of the advantage of early treatment. Let the 98 admissions of the year be divided into 2 groups—those in which the disease

had existed previous to admission for some period *under six months*, and those in which it had existed for *a longer or an unknown period*. The following is the result:—The first group includes 54 cases; of these, 41 were regarded as Curable, and 16 of the 41 are already discharged recovered. The second group includes 44 cases; of these, only 7 were regarded as Curable, and only 1 of the 7 has as yet been discharged.

I am thankful to report that the general health of the Patients has been remarkably good during the year. There has been no epidemic disease, and no serious accident of any kind. It is very rare to find more than 3 or 4 Patients confined to bed in the whole Asylum.

Nothing is so conducive to health, both of body and mind, as suitable occupation; and nothing tends more to promote contentment and recovery. Great pains are therefore taken to find employment of some kind for all who are capable of it.

The ordinary domestic work of the Wards, of course, furnishes occupation for a large number on both sides of the House. The Women are also employed in sewing and knitting, or in the Laundry and Kitchen. The Men work in the garden and fields, or with the tradesmen, as tailors, masons, and blacksmiths. Their only remuneration is Luncheon in the forenoon, and an extra allowance of snuff, tea, or tobacco. The numbers employed are very large, averaging nearly three fourths of the entire number of Patients. The economic value of their work is therefore great, while the gain to themselves in health and happiness is greater far.

Amusements are much less valuable as a means of treatment than Occupation; but they are very necessary to relieve the monotony and routine of Asylum life. All kinds of games are therefore encouraged, and the weekly Ball continues to be enjoyed as much as ever.

Much papering and painting has been done during the year; and by the further addition of birds, gold-fishes, plants, and

pictures, the Wards are becoming less like an Asylum, and more and more like a Home.

The Attendants are now becoming experienced in their duties, and the permanent Patients are happier and more useful. New cases are thus placed in the most favourable circumstances, and an increase in the number of Recoveries cannot fail to result.

In the Economic Department of the Asylum, there has also been some satisfactory progress.

The Bakehouse is now in operation, and excellent bread is obtained, more cheaply and more conveniently than by Contract.

The Garden and Farm, which are cultivated by the Patients, have amply supplied the House with potatoes and other vegetables throughout the whole of the year.

Much work was done during the Autumn—likewise of course by the Patients in embanking the river and reclaiming waste land on its banks.

A broad walk, upwards of half a mile in length, has also been planned, round the fields in front of the Asylum, which will prove of great service, especially to those Patients who cannot with propriety be taken for walks beyond the Asylum boundary.

I regret that the close of another year, finds the Asylum still without Farm buildings, or Farm stock of any kind ; and that the scheme for the erection of Farm Cottages, Piggeries, and a Brewhouse has not been approved by the Court of Quarter Sessions. I can only repeat that in my opinion those additions are very desirable. The proposed Cottages would have afforded cheap and suitable accommodation for a limited number of working Patients employed about the Farm, and one of them would have been available at any time for the removal of cases of infectious or epidemic disease from the Main Building. This scheme was justified by the experience of other Asylums, and was approved by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The Piggeries and Brewhouse would effect, I believe, a great saving in expenditure, and I cannot regard the economic arrangements of the Institution as complete or satisfactory without them. At present, the refuse from the Kitchen is sold at an almost nominal price. The amount paid for Beer during the past year was very nearly £350.

I regret to say that it will be necessary without delay to consider the question of increasing the accommodation for Patients. The number of admissions is so great that the present Buildings are evidently inadequate to the requirements of the County.

In 1866, there were 90 admissions, and a net increase of 51. In 1867, there were 98 admissions, and a net increase of 45. There are now 42 vacant beds, so that if the increase continues at the same rate as during the two past years, the Asylum will be quite full at the close of 1868.

Additions can happily be made at a cheap rate compared with the cost of the original Building, as the Kitchen, Laundry, Gas Works, and Steam Apparatus are all on a scale sufficient for a much larger population.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to all the Officers of the House, and to the Staff generally, for attentive and efficient discharge of duty. My acknowledgements are especially due to Dr. Pringle, in whom I have a very able and efficient Colleague.

I have again earnestly to thank the Visitors for their continued confidence and approval.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. YELLOWLEES, M.D.

MEDICAL APPENDIX

TO THE

Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent.

It is a frequent but I believe an unjust reproach cast upon the Medical Officers of Asylums, that they forget their character as physicians and degenerate into “mere house stewards, farmers, or secretaries.” This impression arises not unnaturally perhaps from the fact that their Annual Reports contain, except in the case of a very few Asylums, very little that is strictly medical. They are reports of County Institutions presented to non-professional men, and they therefore refer chiefly to the progress, efficiency, and special circumstances of each institution; it does not appear to be their purpose, and scarcely perhaps their legitimate use, to give details of individual cases nor experiences as to the value of certain drugs.

On the other hand, it is greatly to be regretted that the invaluable medical lessons, which every Asylum teaches, should be so often buried hopelessly and uselessly in its Case books. It is also perhaps matter for regret that when these experiences are recorded, they should so often be divorced from the Asylum where they were gained, and should appear as isolated communications in the pages of a medical journal. The causes and phases of Insanity in each Asylum, and consequently to some extent the opinions and experiences of its physician, are materially influenced by the habits, occupations, and general tone of the population from which the Patients are derived,—an agricultural, a mining, a sea-faring, or an artizan population

retaining even in insanity something of their distinctive features. It seems to me therefore that these experiences can be best recorded, at least in the first instance, in an occasional Medical Appendix to the Annual Report of the Asylum to which they were made.

The right use of Sedative or Narcotic Drugs is certainly one of the most important practical questions in the treatment of Insanity.

The general impression OUTSIDE Asylums too often appears to be that whenever a Lunatic becomes troublesome and restless, or is supposed to be dangerous, he must be forcibly restrained, either by a strait-waistcoat or by a number of his neighbours, and forthwith drugged by Narcotics into quietness or stupor. Even when restraint is not practised, Narcotics are held to be indispensable and are used freely and indiscriminately.

It is quite possible even IN Asylums to acquire
Narcotics unconsciously the habit of too readily resorting to
and Sedative or Narcotic Medicines, when a Patient
Sedatives. is found or reported to be more excitable or more
 troublesome than usual. It saves a great deal
 of trouble to the Attendants, and of annoyance to the other
 Patients ; it procures quietness, of a certain kind, in the Wards ;
 it is much the easier way, and is perhaps more gratifying to a
 false medical pride, than to prescribe such ordinary remedies
 as castor oil, a country walk, some hard work, or some
 mental occupation.

While fully acknowledging the great value of Sedatives and Narcotics in many cases, I believe the habitual indiscriminate use of this class of remedies to be needless and baneful. It is certain that they often fail to produce the desired effects, and that it is frequently necessary to try in succession many different kinds of Sedatives, each of them affording only very temporary benefit ; further than this, I have convinced myself by suddenly withdrawing the Sedative, and suddenly resuming it again after

an interval, that the satisfactory results it was supposed to be producing were often more apparent than real, or were due to some other cause than the action of the drug. I recommend this perfectly legitimate experiment to any whose faith in Sedatives is unshaken.

It cannot be questioned that when these drugs are not necessary, they must be to some extent injurious by lessening the appetite, impairing digestion, restraining secretion, and producing constipation. I believe they are frequently injurious in a more serious way—by prolonging or confirming the mental disorder, and that not only *indirectly* by lowering the general health, but also perhaps *directly* by their Sedative effects on the brain.

I am satisfied that I have seen cases where their administration was injurious, and where recovery was retarded by their use. These have been chiefly cases of Acute Mania, accompanied by great excitement, occurring in Patients under 25 years of age. Although the remedy served its purpose in moderating excitement, and did not appear to affect the general health, yet a period of prolonged modified excitement followed, and convalescence was tardy and unsatisfactory, as if the hyper-activity of the brain had been unwisely or prematurely checked.

A somewhat similar condition occasionally occurs without the administration of drugs ; every now and again cases are seen of which one can predict that the Patient must be worse ere he is better, and in which an attack of excitement would be a welcome and hopeful sign.

In the class of cases to which I refer, it seemed as if these mysterious and inscrutable brain-cells—of which we think so much and know so little—were surcharged with a morbid activity which must work itself off somehow, or were in a state of morbid tension which must find relief by undue rapidity of action, and as if the Sedative had checked or retarded the only method by which this tension could be relieved.

Of course there are cases where this hyper-activity manifests

itself so fiercely and so dangerously that it must be modified if possible, but in cases of Acute Mania occurring in early life I believe that Narcotic and Sedative medicines are apt to do more harm than good, and that they should generally be withheld if the Patient be at all manageable without them.

It is no reproach to the physician thus to await the natural elimination of disease, while guarding and assisting the Patient safely through it; the real reproach would be thoughtlessly or needlessly to interfere.

The right use of Stimulants is another very important question.

The popular impression is that a Lunatic must be “kept low,” and friends often err in this respect with the best intentions, for assuredly the first principle in the treatment of mental disorder is to establish the bodily health, and to maintain it in as perfect a condition as possible. So true is this that it frequently comprises the whole of the direct physical *Stimulants*. treatment, and the mind recovers as the bodily health improves. This is especially true of some forms of melancholia, of neglected puerperal cases, and of insanity from over lactation or any similar exhausting cause.

It is in these cases too that the value of stimulants—with or without Sedatives—is often strikingly seen. They are of great service in calming restlessness, relieving depression, and producing sleep, and they can be given freely in the dietary with marked benefit and without inducing any excitement. They are also of great value in Maniacal excitement when tending to exhaustion, or when occurring in a weakly patient.

If the general health can be maintained at a high standard without Stimulants, I think they should not be habitually used by the insane, or only very sparingly; but if the physical condition begins to fail, they should be promptly and freely given; it is important to observe the earliest signs of failing health, for it is much easier to maintain the healthy standard than to regain it when it has once been lost. As a prop for a case

which threatens to fail, nothing seems to answer so well as the best kind of Porter.

As a general rule, whenever the physical condition really requires Stimulants, the brain will bear them without injury.

This is true even of General Paresis, in which disease Stimulants are so universally condemned; the form in which the stimulant has long been regularly given to these cases here is a glass of whiskey in a basin of arrowroot about 9 p.m.; this is found to answer remarkably well. Stimulants should always be given to the insane *with food*.

A good deal has been written of late about a certain class of destructive Patients, whose proper treatment is confessedly very difficult.

I believe there are two extremes possible in the treatment of such cases, and both are much to be deprecated. The one extreme is to place the Patient without clothing or bedding in a warmed and padded room—in other words, evading the destructive habits and doing nothing to correct them. The other extreme is the undue use of Sedatives, of prolonged hot baths and of packing in sheets; in other words, overcoming the destructive habits at all hazards, and regarding this result as the paramount test, and the undeniable proof, of the propriety of the treatment.

Digitalis is the sedative specially recommended in such cases.

I regret that I cannot endorse all that has been said *Destructive* in its favour, but I am bound to confess that I have *Patients*. not dared to use it in the, as I think, perilous doses sometimes given. It has signally failed, perhaps for this reason, in some of the cases where according to the experience of others it should have been most useful.

In one case it produced alarming symptoms of depression, when given every 4 hours in doses of 25 minims, along with 10 minims of Tincture of Opium, after only 2 doses had been taken; yet, strange to say, the same Patient was getting that

identical tincture about a fortnight previously in 40 minim doses, without any apparent effect. This case made me even more careful in the use of *Digitalis* than before, for it gave rise to the unpleasant suggestion that if the man had died during the previous attack of excitement, I should have ascribed his death to maniacal exhaustion, whereas it was evident from the effect of the drug on the second occasion, that this might have been only partly true.

Hot baths may be so prolonged as to induce great prostration and weakness without effecting more than very temporary, and perhaps dearly purchased, improvement in the destructive habits.

The Wet sheet can of course be so used, or rather so abused, as to become virtually restraint of the severest kind under another name.

I must not be understood as condemning these remedies, nor do I accuse any one of thus abusing them ; they are remedies of much value, but they are very liable to be pushed unwisely ; it is this undue use of them which I greatly deprecate.

I confess, that rather than push these measures to what I think an injurious and perilous extent, I would, if all other means failed, resort to the use of gloves, which should enclose the whole hand and make tearing impossible, but yet leave the Patient free and unrestrained. I have done this in more than one case for several successive nights, where every other means had failed ; and with satisfactory results in correcting the destructive habits, and inducing the Patient to use the ordinary bed-clothes.

It may be that I violated the great principle of Non-restraint, but I believe I did the best thing for the Patient. In a natural reaction from the horrors of Restraint, it is quite possible to go to an opposite extreme in condemning always and absolutely everything that resembles it. This is to render blind subservience to a name, and to forget that Non-restraint is a good thing *only when*, and *just because* it is the best thing for the Patient.

R E P O R T
OF
THE CHAPLAIN,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

*Glamorgan County Asylum,
January 8th, 1868.*

Gentlemen,

In accordance with my usual practice, I beg to submit my Report for the past year; and though I have nothing new or striking to record, yet I am happy to say that, in reviewing my labours, the progress of things generally appears to me to have been of an encouraging character.

Throughout the year the usual Services have been carried on regularly; namely, Morning Prayers in the Dining Hall on week days, and Divine Service in the Church at half-past 9 a.m. and at 3 p.m. on Sundays.

The Holy Communion has been administered six times during the year. Several of the Patients, both Male and Female, who were fully acquainted with its nature, and considered mentally capable of valuing its privileges, attended the ordinance, and invariably conducted themselves in a manner befitting the solemnity of the occasion.

Since the detached Wards have been occupied and in full working operation, I have found it impossible to conduct Morning Prayers in either without absenting myself from the Hall. To remedy this state of things I have, with the concurrence of the

Medical Superintendent, made arrangements, by which a portion of Scripture, and a few of the Prayers of the Church will be read in each of those Wards every morning.

The Library continues to be attractive, and has materially contributed to the happiness and amusement of the best informed Patients. Some of the Patients have a strong propensity for destroying everything that comes in their way ; and I am sorry to say that, notwithstanding the care and watchfulness of the Attendants, they have largely indulged it in the destruction of Books.

The different Wards have been visited with diligence. The sick Patients, brought under my notice from time to time as likely to appreciate my ministrations, have been specially attended to ; and have in some instances I have reason to think, derived benefit and comfort from my visits.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES JONES, B.D.,

Chaplain.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Shewing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, during the year 1867.

				Males	Females	Total
In Asylum 1st January, 1867				156	122	278
Admitted for the first time during the year.....	M.	F.	T.			
	51	42	93			
Re-admitted during the year	2	3	5			
Total Admitted.....				53	45	98
Total under care during the year				209	167	376
Discharged or Removed:—						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	11	18	29			
Relieved	1	3	4			
Not Improved ...	0	0	0			
Died	17	3	20			
Total Discharged and Died during the year..				29	24	53
Remaining in the Asylum Dec. 31st, 1867 ...				180	143	323
Average number resident during the year ...				167.6	132.9	300.5

TABLE II.

Shewing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, and DISCHARGES, from the Opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1867.

				Males	Females	Total
Persons admitted during the period of 3 years				245	187	432
Re-admissions				4	4	8
Total of cases admitted				249	191	440
Discharged or Removed :						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	32	37	69			
Relieved	3	6	9			
Not Improved	0	0	0			
Died	34	5	39			
Total discharged and died during the 3 years				69	48	117
Remaining 31st December, 1867				180	143	323
Average numbers resident during the 3 years				132.2	98.8	231.0

TABLE III.

Shewing the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, with the Mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions for each year since the Opening of the Asylum.

YEARS.	Admitted			DISCHARGED									Died.			Remaining 31st Dec.			Average Numbers Resident			Per-centage of Recoveries on Ad- mission			Per-centage of Deaths on average Num- bers resident																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
				Re- covered			Relieved			Not Im- proved																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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Shewing the History of the ANNUAL ADMISSIONS since the Opening of the Asylum (November 4th, 1864), with the DISCHARGES and DEATHS, and the Numbers of each Year's Admissions remaining on 31st December, 1867.

YEAR.	Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1867.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st Dec., 1867.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December, 1867.				
	New Cases.			Re-admissions			Re-covered.			Re-lieved.			Not Im-proved.			Died.			Re-covered.			Re-lieved.			Not Im-proved.			Died.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
1864	41	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	28	0	28		
1865	105	105	210	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	4	1	5	10	14	24	2	4	6	0	0	0	10	3	13	84	84	168
1866	48	40	88	1	1	2	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	12	21	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	0	10	29	28	57	
1867	51	42	93	2	3	5	6	11	17	0	1	1	0	0	8	2	10	6	11	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	2	10	39	31	70	
Totals ...	245	187	432	4	4	8	11	18	29	1	3	4	0	0	17	3	20	32	37	69	3	6	9	0	0	0	34	5	39	180	143	323	

Summary of the Total Admissions, 1864—67.										Males		Females.		Both Sexes.	
Per-centage of Cases Recovered ...										12.9	19.4	15.7	15.7		
" Relieved ...										1.2	3.1	2.0	2.0		
" Not Improved ...										1.0	0	0	0		
" Dead ...										13.6	2.6	8.8	8.8		
" Remaining ...										72.3	74.9	73.5	73.5		
										100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		

TABLE V.
Shewing the CAUSES OF DEATH during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females	Total
Cerebral or Spinal Disease :—			
Disease of Brain	3	0	3
General Paresis	8	1	9
Thoracic Disease :—			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ and Bronchi	2	0	2
Pulmonary Consumption	1	1	2
† Disease of Heart	1	0	1
Abdominal Disease :—			
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	0	1	1
General Debility and Old Age	2	0	2
TOTAL.....	17	3	20

† This Patient had recovered, and his discharge was authorized, but a sudden aggravation of the Heart Disease, under which he had long laboured, rendered his removal impossible, and he died after an illness of some weeks.

TABLE VI.
Shewing the LENGTH OF RESIDENCE in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males	Fem	Total	Males	Fem	Total
Under 1 month.....	1	2	3	1	1	2
From 1 to 3 months	0	2	2	3	1	4
„ 3 to 6 „	4	5	9	2	0	2
„ 6 to 9 „	3	4	7	3	0	3
„ 9 to 12 „	0	2	2	2	0	2
„ 1 to 2 years	2	3	5	2	0	2
„ 2 to 3 „	1	0	1	4	1	5
TOTAL	11	18	29	17	3	20

TABLE VII.

Shewing the DURATION OF THE DISORDER on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	On Admission.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Otherwise.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS— First attack, and within 3 months on admission	17	12	29	7	11	18	0	1	1	5	1	6
SECOND CLASS— First attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission	12	9	21	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
THIRD CLASS— Not first attack, and within 12 months on admission..	7	9	16	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	1
FOURTH CLASS— First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	15	13	28	1	0	1	1	2	3	10	1	11
Congenital	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	53	45	98	11	18	29	1	3	4	17	3	20

TABLE VII. (A.)

Shewing the DURATION OF INSANITY in the New Cases before Admission, the number deemed Curable, and the number already Discharged Cured.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Incurable.			Curable.			Discharged Cured.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 week.....	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	2
„ 2 weeks	0	0	0	3	4	7	0	1	1
„ 3 „	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	2
„ 1 month	3	0	3	1	3	4	0	2	2
„ 2 months	0	0	0	6	9	15	2	4	6
„ 3 „	4	1	5	3	1	4	1	1	2
„ 4 „	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 5 „	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 6 „	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	1	1
„ 9 „	1	0	1	1	2	3	...	...	...
„ 12 „	6	2	8	1	0	1	...	...	...
„ 18 „	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1
„ 2 years	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 3 „	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 4 „	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 5 „	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 8 „	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 10 „	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown.....	4	5	9	2	0	2	...	...	...
Congenital	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	30	20	50	23	25	48	6	11	17

TABLE VIII.
Shewing the AGES of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

AGES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.-						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Re- lieved, or Otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 20 to 30	15	14	29	4	6	10	1	0	1	3	0	3
" 30 to 40	15	11	26	2	6	8	0	1	1	5	3	8
" 40 to 50	9	10	19	3	4	7	0	0	0	3	0	3
" 50 to 60	9	5	14	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	0	2
" 60 to 70	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
" 70 to 80	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
" 80 to 90	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 90 and upwards.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	53	45	98	11	18	29	1	3	4	17	3	20

TABLE IX.

Condition as to MARRIAGE in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Re- lieved, or Otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ...	23	13	36	4	3	7	1	0	1	7	0	7
Married...	26	28	54	7	12	19	0	2	2	10	3	13
Widowed ...	4	4	8	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	53	45	98	11	18	29	1	3	4	17	3	20

TABLE X.

Shewing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.

CAUSES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Otherwise.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Desertion by Husband	3	3	6	0	2	...	0	1	1
Domestic Anxieties	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Disappointment ...	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disappointment in Love	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Election Excitement	2	0	2	1	0	1	...	...	...
Fright ...	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Over-exertion	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

Shewing the FORM OF DISEASE in the New Cases Admitted.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males	Females	Total
Mania	13	9	22
„ Acute	12	10	22
„ Chronic	2	2	4
„ Epileptic.....	0	2	2
„ Puerperal	0	3	3
„ Senile	1	1	2
Melancholia	5	8	13
Moral Insanity	0	2	2
General Paresis	15	0	15
Dementia.....	3	6	9
Imbecility or Idiocy	2	2	4
TOTAL.....	53	45	98

TABLE XII.

Shewing the OCCUPATION or SOCIAL POSITION of the New Cases Admitted.

MALE.		FEMALE.	
Accountant	1	Brickmaker's Wife	1
Blacksmiths	2	Carpenters' Wives	2
Boatman	1	Clothier's Wife	1
Carpenters.....	4	Colliers' Wives	5
Colliers	9	Commercial Traveller's Wife	1
Engineers	2	Cook	1
Farmer	1	Domestic Duties	2
Fireman.....	1	Domestic Servants	5
Fitter	1	Farmer's Daughter	1
Hawkers	2	Gingerbeer maker's Wife	1
Labourers	13	Labourers' Wives.....	9
Masons	2	Laundress	1
Miners	2	Mason's Wife	1
Moulder.....	1	Railway Guard's Wife...	1
Pilot	1	Sawyers' Wives.....	2
Quarryman	1	Shipwright's Wife	1
Sailors	3	Shoemaker's Wife	1
Shoemaker	1	Tailoress	1
Soldier	1	Tailor's Wife.....	1
Tailor.....	1	Washerwoman	1
Tinworker.....	1	Weigher's Wife.....	1
No Occupation	2	No Occupation	5
TOTAL	53	TOTAL.....	45

TABLE XIII.

Shewing the NUMBER of Cases Admitted in each Month.

MONTHS.					Males	Females	Total
January...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
February	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
March	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
April	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
May	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
June	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
July	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
August	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
September	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
October	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
November	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
December	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
TOTAL					53	45	98

TABLE XIV.

Shewing the GENERAL CONDITION of the Patients in the
Asylum on 31st December, 1867.

					Males	Females	Total
Recent and Curable Insanity	...	...	...	...	16	12	28
Chronic and Incurable Insanity	...	...	...	...	104	108	212
Insanity with Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	16	10	26
Insanity with General Paresis	...	...	...	...	30	1	31
† Imbecility and Idiocy	...	...	...	...	14	12	26
TOTAL					180	143	323

† Ten of the Congenital Cases are also Epileptic.

TABLE XV.

Shewing the Number of Cases Received from each UNION.

UNIONS.	Males	Females	Total
Bridgend and Cowbridge	6	12	18
Cardiff	13	8	21
County Glamorgan	1	0	1
Neath	7	5	12
Swansea.....	9	6	15
Merthyr Tydfil.....	11	11	22
Pontypridd	5	3	8
Gower	1	0	1
TOTAL	53	45	98

TABLE XVI.

Shewing the Number of Patients in the Asylum on the 1st January, 1867 and 1868 respectively, and the UNIONS to which they are CHARGEABLE.

WHERE CHARGEABLE.	1st January, 1867.			1st January, 1868		
	Males	Fem	Total	Males	Fem	Total
Bridgend and Cowbridge ...	13	21	34	17	31	48
Cardiff... ..	30	20	50	36	20	56
County Glamorgan.....	10	2	12	12	2	14
Gower	2	2	4	3	2	5
Merthyr Tydfil	38	31	69	40	37	77
Neath	24	17	41	27	21	48
Newport	0	1	1	0	1	1
Narberth	0	1	1	0	0	0
Pontypridd	11	8	19	12	8	20
Swansea	28	19	47	32	21	53
Westbury	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL.....	156	122	278	180	143	323

Pauper Lunatics and Idiots Chargeable to Unions in the County of Glamorgan on the 1st January, 1867 and 1868.

NAME OF UNION.	1st January, 1867.									1st January, 1868.								
	In Asylums.			Not in Asylum.			Total Lunatics chargeable.			In Asylums.			Not in Asylum.			Total Lunatics chargeable.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Bridgend and Cowbridge..	13	21	34	6	10	16	19	31	50	17	31	48	7	10	17	24	41	65
Cardiff ...	30	20	50	6	5	11	36	25	61	38	21	59	11	9	20	49	30	79
County Glamorgan	10	2	12	0	0	0	10	2	12	11	2	13	0	0	0	11	2	13
Gower ...	2	2	4	8	11	19	10	13	23	3	2	5	8	13	21	11	15	26
Merthyr Tydfil ...	38	31	69	33	33	66	71	64	135	40	38	78	36	40	76	76	78	154
Neath ...	24	17	41	12	23	35	36	40	76	28	21	49	18	24	42	46	45	91
Newport ...	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pontypridd ...	11	8	19	1	6	7	12	14	26	12	8	20	3	5	8	15	13	28
Swansea ...	29	19	48	20	40	60	49	59	108	33	21	54	23	48	71	56	69	125
TOTAL ...	157	121	278	86	128	214	243	249	492	182	145	327	106	149	255	288	294	582
Total in Asylums...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	121	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	145	327
Total out of Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	128	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	149	255
Total number chargeable to the County ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	249	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	294	582
Proportion of Insane to the Population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 in 646			...	...	...	...	...	...	1 in 546		
Population of the County in 1861 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...

ORDINARY DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST.			DINNER.				SUPPER.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea, Coffee, or Cocoa.	MEAT, uncooked, including bone.	Vege- tables.	Bread.	Pie or Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
	oz	oz	pints	oz	lbs	oz		oz	oz	pints
Sunday.....	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6—Roasted	1	...	1	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday ...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5—in Irish Stew	1	4	...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday ...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6—Boiled	1	...	...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday.	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5—Pies	1	...	...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday ...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6—Boiled	1	...	...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5—in Irish Stew	1	4	...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday ...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5—Pea Soup .....	...	4	...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

All Working Patients, both males and females, receive 4oz. Bread, 1½oz. Cheese, and ½pt. of Beer, as Luncheon.

The Meat is Beef, Mutton, Veal, or Pork, as may be convenient. It is carved by the Attendants in the Dining Hall, and two kinds of Vegetables are always given along with it. Fruit Pies or Puddings are frequently given during Summer.

The Tea is infused in Bulk. The Allowance for each Patient is $\frac{1}{10}$ oz. Tea, and ½oz. Sugar per Meal, and 1 pint of Milk weekly.

SALARIES AND WAGES

TO

OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, SERVANTS, &c.,

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

						£	s.	d.
*	Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
	Assistant Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
†	Chaplain	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
†	Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	...	140	0	0
	Housekeeper	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
†	Engineer	...	...	...	...	73	0	0
*	Gardener	...	...	...	...	52	0	0
	Male Attendants, at from £25 to £30 per annum					432	16	2
	Female Attendants, at from £10 to £13 per annum					160	7	11
	Cook...	...	...	...	...	18	0	0
	Housemaid	...	...	...	...	11	0	0
	Kitchenmaid	...	...	...	...	11	13	6
¶	Porter	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
†	Labourer	...	...	...	...	41	14	8
†	Stoker	...	...	...	...	48	3	0
†	Weekly Wages to Tailors and Shoemakers	...				96	12	10
†	Weekly Wages to Painters, Carpenters, Bricklayers, &c.	...	...	...	...	287	8	1
†	Clerk to the Visitors	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
						£2,207	16	2

* Have unfurnished House, Gas, and use of Garden.

† Have unfurnished House, Coal, Gas, and use of Garden.

† Have neither Board nor Lodging.

¶ Uniform provided.

Without a Mark, have Board, Lodging, and Washing.

All the Female Attendants and Servants are supplied with a Uniform dress.

CONTRACT PRICES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION,

For the Years 1866 and 1867.

ARTICLES.	1866.						1867.					
	First Half-year			Second Half-year			First Half-year			Second Half-year		
Beef, per lb.....	7	...	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Mutton ,,	$7\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$7\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Pork ,,	7	...	...	7	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Suet ,,	7	...	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	6
Bacon, per cwt.....	2	16	0	2	8	...
Cheese ,,	3	4	0	3	0	0	3	4	6	2	16	6
Butter, per lb.....	...	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	10
Milk, per gallon	1	0	...	1	0	...	1	0	...	...	10
Bread, per 4lb loaf...	6	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	7	...	...	...
Flour, per sack	2	0	10	2	3	0	2	9	0	...	...	...
Lump Sugar, per lb..	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5
Raw Sugar, per cwt..	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	15	0
Tea, per lb.	2	8	...	2	8	...	2	6	...	2	6
Oatmeal, at per cwt..	1	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	...
Rice ,, ..	1	2	0	...	19	0	...	18	0	...	17	9
Currants, at per lb...	3	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	3	...	...	3
Raisins ,,	4	...	...	4	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4
Mustard ,,	11	...	...	11	...	...	9	...	...	10
Pepper ,,	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	10
Treacle ,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Snuff ,,	3	10	...	3	6	...	3	6	...	3	6
Tobacco ,,	3	10	...	3	10	...	3	8	...	3	7
Split Peas, per bushel	...	8	9	...	8	0	...	8	6	...	8	6
House Coal, per ton..	...	11	6	...	11	6	...	11	6	...	9	6
Steam ,, ,,	12	0	...	12	0	...	12	0	...	9	6
Gas ,, ,,	8	6	...	8	6	...	8	6	...	8	0
Soap-Yellow, per cwt	1	15	0	1	14	0	1	11	6	1	10	6
Soap-Soft, per lb.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$3\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	3
Blue, at per lb.	$9\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	8
Starch ,,	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4
Soda, at per cwt.....	...	7	6	...	8	0	...	7	3	...	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from 1st January
to the 31st December, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

1.—*From Sales, Rent, &c.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent of Land	26	5	0			
Sale of Barley, Potatoes, Bones, Dripping, Rags, &c., &c....	69	15	11			
Repayment to the Maintenance Account by the County Treasurer for Land- lord's Repairs, &c... ..	412	6	2			
				508	7	1

2.—*From Unions and County.*

Merthyr Tydfil	2250	10	0			
Cardiff	1710	19	9			
Swansea	1539	0	0			
Neath	1390	9	0			
Bridgend and Cowbridge ...	1340	7	6			
Gower	143	11	8			
Pontypridd	599	15	11			
County	409	15	0			
Newport	31	5	9			
Narberth	4	4	0			
Halifax	10	18	0			
Westbury... ..	3	10	0			
				9434	6	7
Total Receipts				£9942	13	8

P A Y M E N T S.

1.— <i>Salaries and Wages.</i>					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers	...	...	...	...	950	0	0			
Engineer, Attendants, Servants, &c.	...	...	...	...	1067	8	8			
					<hr/>			2017	8	8

2.—*Provisions.*

Bread—1,802 4lb. loaves	...	...	525	1	2
Butter—66cwt. 2qrs. 2lbs.	...	...	337	0	2½
Bacon—36cwt. 1qr. 4½lbs.	...	...	93	11	10
Beer—214 barrels	...	...	342	8	0
Cheese—7cwt. 1qr. 25½lbs.	...	...	214	4	6½
Currants—8cwt. 2qrs. 14lbs.	...	...	12	1	6
Coffee—23lbs.	...	...	2	2	2
Chocolate—2lbs....	...	...	0	3	0
Eggs—223 dozen	...	...	11	15	6
Flour—228 sacks of 280lbs. each	...	...	585	9	0
MEAT.	{	Beef—304cwt. 2qrs. 23½lbs.	...	924	5 9
		Mutton—53cwt. 2qrs. 14lbs.	...	187	13 9½
		Pork—13cwt. 3qrs. 18lbs.	...	41	10 10
		Veal—19cwt. 8qrs. 2½lbs.	...	69	5 11¼
		Suet—5cwt. 2qrs. 11lbs.	...	16	5 11¼
Mustard—108lbs.	...	...	4	4	9
Milk—3,644 gallons	...	...	165	11	2
Oatmeal—3cwt. 1qr. 14lbs.	...	...	4	1	3
Pepper—69lbs.	...	...	3	1	4
Peas—48 bushels	...	...	20	8	0
Rice—20cwt. 0qr. 24lbs.	...	...	18	1	6
Raisins—3cwt. 0qr. 16lbs.	...	...	5	12	0
Sugar, Moist—72cwt. 0qr. 3lbs.	...	...	126	1	7
Sugar, Lump—13cwt. 1qr. 12lbs.	...	...	30	6	8
Salt—57cwt.	...	...	4	14	3
Snuff—88lbs.	...	...	15	8	0

Forward ... £3760 8 9 2017 8 8

PAYMENTS (Continued).

2.— <i>Provisions, continued.</i>				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				...3760	8	9	2017	8	8
Saltpetre ...	...	...	...	...	0	4	6		
Tea—16cwt. 0qr. 10lbs...	...	...	...	...	225	5	0		
Tobacco—5cwt. 1qr. 25lbs.	...	...	...	...	111	1	2		
Treacle —9cwt. 0qr. 17lbs.	...	...	...	...	8	17	2		
Vinegar—52 gallons	...	...	...	...	3	18	0		
Allowance in lieu of Tea and Beer	...	...	...	...	7	0	0		
Poultry ...	...	...	...	...	4	10	9		
Spice, Fruit, Honey, &c.	...	...	...	...	3	8	10		
Malt, Hops, and Barm...	...	...	...	...	3	8	0		
				<hr/>			4128	3	1
3.— <i>Surgery, Dispensary, Wine, Spirits, &c.</i>									
Arrowroot—200lbs.	...	...	...	...	6	13	4		
Drugs	...	...	...	...	43	8	0		
Linseed	...	...	...	...	3	3	0		
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	180	15	0		
				<hr/>			233	19	4
4.— <i>Necessaries.</i>									
Blue—70lbs.	...	...	...	...	2	6	8		
Blacking	...	...	...	...	2	0	0		
Blacklead	...	...	...	...	4	12	8		
Bath Bricks	...	...	...	...	1	8	0		
Coal—786tons. 9cwt.	...	...	...	...	415	15	4		
Candles	...	...	...	...	7	19	0		
Matches	...	...	...	...	3	12	0		
Soap—88cwt. 2qrs. 17lbs.	...	...	...	...	135	8	9		
Soda—87cwt. 0qr. 24lbs.	...	...	...	...	31	18	0		
Starch—2cwt. 1qr. 4lbs.	...	...	...	...	4	5	7		
Stone, Rotten	...	...	...	...	2	16	0		
Wood, Fire—18 cords	...	...	...	...	9	0	0		
				<hr/>			621	2	0
Forward				...	...	...	£7000	13	1

PAYMENTS (Continued).

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5.— <i>Clothing.</i>	Brought forward	.....	...	7000	13	1		
Cloth for Patients' Clothing	...	...	85	10	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Cord	do.	...	39	0	8			
Calicoes	...	...	41	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Material for Women's Dresses	...	...	142	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Handkerchiefs and Neckties	...	...	24	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Hose	...	...	29	3	0			
Flannel, of Sorts	...	...	78	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Dowlas for Garments	...	...	55	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Canvas	...	...	12	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Linen Jackets	...	...	7	2	6			
Worsted	...	...	7	15	0			
Thread, Cotton, and Silk	...	...	15	17	7			
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers	...	...	73	16	4			
Shoemakers' Material	...	...	63	12	9			
Webbing for Braces	...	...	4	16	6			
Buttons, Buckles, &c.	...	...	6	19	2			
Hooks and Eyes, Needles, Pins,								
Thimbles, &c.	...	...	8	5	5			
Tapes, Braid, and Cord	...	...	11	11	6			
Jean	...	...	17	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Porter's Uniform	...	...	3	4	9			
Hats and Caps	...	...	16	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Bonnets	...	...	26	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Turn Overs	...	...	5	8	10			
Lining, Wadding, and Muslin	...	...	5	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Forward ...£784 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7000 13 0

PAYMENTS (Continued).

5.—*Clothing, continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	784	1	7½	7000	13	0
Women's Caps, Ribbons, &c. ...	12	1	11½			
Wages to Tailors and Shoemakers ...	96	12	10			
	—	—	—	892	16	5

6.—*Farm and Garden.*

Potatoes for Seed ...	9	10	0			
Barley for Seed ...	4	1	3			
Ploughing, Harrowing, &c. ...	16	1	9			
Artificial Manures ...	21	6	6			
Seeds for Garden ...	11	12	9			
Oats and Bran ...	14	6	0			
Lawn and Grass Seed ...	13	2	3			
Implements, &c... ...	8	9	7			
Saddlery and Shoeing ...	4	10	6			
Threshing Machine ...	1	10	0			
Flower Pots ...	0	10	8			
Reeds and Spars ...	3	1	0			
Mole Catching ...	0	5	6			
Gardener's and Labourer's Wages ...	93	14	8			
	—	—	—	202	2	5

7.—*Miscellaneous.*

Rates, Taxes, and Tithes, ...	24	11	3			
Advertising, Printing, Periodicals, } Stationery, and Postal Services ... }	71	19	7			
Ironmonger's Sundries ...	98	2	4			
Insurance ...	26	16	0			
Carriage of Parcels ...	24	12	1			
Combs, Brushes, &c. ...	16	3	6			
Funeral Expenses ...	3	3	0			
Forward ...	£265	7	9	8095	11	11

PAYMENTS (Continued).

7.— <i>Miscellaneous, continued.</i>					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...					265	7	9	8095	11	11
Removal Expenses	...	...	...	...	0	11	6			
Bringing back Escaped Patients	...			...	2	10	6			
Travelling Expenses, Telegrams, &c....				...	1	6	8			
Patients' Entertainments, &c...	...			...	12	12	0			
Stamped Envelopes, Postage and Re- ceipt Stamps, and P.O. Orders	...			...	15	19	11			
Money paid to Patients out of Asy- lum on trial ...	...	...	...	...		
Timber	...	...	...	...	30	9	2			
Lime	...	...	...	...	5	19	4			
Bricks and Fire Clay	...	...	...	...	27	16	6			
Drain Pipes	...	...	...	...	6	12	9			
Forest Stone, Cement, &c.	...	...	...	...	10	17	0			
Oils, Colours, &c.	...	...	...	...	65	4	0			
Gas Retorts	...	...	...	...	36	8	3			
Window Glass	...	...	...	...	7	13	4			
Casks	...	...	...	...	2	6	0			
Ash Box, Pipes, and Castings...	...			...	6	13	0			
Haulage	...	...	...	...	2	6	0			
Paper for Walls	...	...	...	...	8	3	8			
Ware and Glass	...	...	...	...	11	15	0			
Baskets	...	...	...	...	9	8	0			
Counterpanes	...	...	...	...	21	1	11			
Dowls for Sheeting	...	...	...	...	35	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Canvas and House Flannel	...	...	...	...	23	18	2			
Shrouds	...	...	...	...	0	19	7			
Knitting Cotton...	...	...	...	...	8	2	11			
Towelling of Sorts	...	...	...	...	19	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Waterproof Sheeting	...	...	...	...	9	1	6			
Forward ...					£385	6	8	8095	11	11

PAYMENTS (Continued).

7.— <i>Miscellaneous, continued.</i>					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Brought forward...					...	385	6	8	8095	11	11
Marking Ink	3	0	0			
Sponges and Chamois' Skins	1	9	0			
Musical Instruments	3	4	5			
Gutta Percha Balls	1	1	4			
Bird Seed	0	16	3			
Jars	2	9	6			
Gold Fish, Birds, and Ferns	2	11	0			
Mangle Wheels	0	7	6			
Stocktaking two years	7	16	0			
Sundries	4	16	4			
Forceps	1	1	0			
						<hr/>			679	6	9
									<hr/>		
TOTAL PAYMENTS					...	...	...	£8774	18	8	

Balance Sheet of the General Account for the Year ending December 31st, 1866

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hands of Treasurer and } Steward 31st December, 1865 ... }	1380 17 2	Salaries and Wages	1749 3 7
Rent of Land and Sales.....	28 10 2	Provisions	3891 0 9½
From Unions and County Glamorgan	8050 6 8	Necessaries	593 19 5½
Repaid to Maintenance Account by } County Treasurer	178 3 9	Dispensary, Wine, Spirits, &c.	187 8 7
		Clothing	771 4 8
		Farm and Garden Expenses	234 19 1
		Miscellaneous.....	402 3 8
		Balance in hands of Steward ..	7 12 3
		” ” Treasurer	1800 5 8
	£9637 17 9		£9637 17 9

Examined and found correct,
 WILLIAM JENKINS,
 Clerk and Steward.

THOMAS TAMPLIN LEWIS,
 Auditor.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance in hands of Treasurer and Steward 31st December, 1866 ... }	1807 17 11	Salaries and Wages.....	2017 8 8
Rent of Land and Sales.....	96 0 11	Provisions.....	4128 3 1
Repaid to Maintenance Account by the County Treasurer.....	412 6 2	Necessaries	621 2 0
From Unions and County Glamorgan	9434 6 7	Dispensary, Wine, Spirits, &c.	233 19 4
		Clothing	892 16 5
		Farm and Garden Expenses	202 2 5
		Miscellaneous	679 6 9
		Repaid to County	1000 0 0
		Balance in hands of Steward	4 10 10
		„ „ Treasurer	1971 2 1
	£11750 11 7		£11750 11 7

Examined and found correct,
THOMAS TAMPLIN LEWIS,
Auditor.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
Clerk and Steward.

Abstract of Maintenance Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1866.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Unions and County for Patients...	8050 6 8	By Payments.....	7829 19 10
Rent of Land.....	11 0 0	Balance in favour of the Asylum.....	427 0 9
Sales, &c.....	17 10 2		
Repaid by County Treasurer	178 3 9		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£8257 0 7		£8257 0 7

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Abstract of Maintenance Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1867.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Unions and County for Patients, as per page 43	9434 6 7	By Payments, as per pages 44 to 49...	8774 18 8
Rent of Land.....	26 5 0	Repaid to County	1000 0 0
Sales, &c.....	69 15 11	Balance	167 15 0
Repaid by County Treasurer	412 6 2		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£9942 13 8		£9942 13 8

Financial Position of Maintenance Account 31st December, 1866.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance per Treasurer's Account, } 31st December, 1865	1373 0 0	Balance per Treasurer's Account, } 31st December, 1866	1800 5 8
Balance per Steward's Petty Cash } Account, 31st December, 1865 ... }	7 17 2	Balance per Steward's Petty Cash } Account, 31st December, 1866... }	7 12 3
Balance in favour of the year's } transactions	427 0 9		
	<hr/> £1807 17 11		<hr/> £1807 17 11

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Financial Position of Maintenance Account 31st December, 1867.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Balance per Treasurer's Account, } 31st December, 1866.....	1800 5 8	Balance per Treasurer's Account, } 31st December, 1867.....	1971 2 1
Balance per Steward's Account, } 31st December, 1866.....	7 12 3	Balance per Steward's Account, } 31st December, 1867.....	4 10 10
Balance in favour of the year's } transactions, after payment of } £1000 to the County	167 15 0		
	<hr/> £1975 12 11		<hr/> £1975 12 11

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST
FOR
MAINTENANCE, CLOTHING, CARE, &C.^{OF} PATIENTS,
During the Year 1866.

						s.	d.
Provisions ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9 ⁷ / ₈
Necessaries	...	...	...	...	...	0	10 ⁵ / ₈
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	0	2 ¹ / ₈
Surgery and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	0	1 ² / ₈
Clothing ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 ⁷ / ₈
Salaries and Wages ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 ² / ₈
Farm and Garden ...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4 ² / ₈
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 ² / ₈
						11	5 ⁴ / ₈
Less Receipts from Sales, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	0	0 ⁴ / ₈
* Total Average Cost per Head	...	...	...	...	...	11	5

Average number of Patients resident
during the year—256.

Weekly Charge for Patients from County and Unions to which the Asylum belongs	...	...	...	12	0
Weekly Charge for Criminal Patients and Patients be- longing to other Counties	...	...	...	14	0

* This Weekly Cost includes the Value of Stock accumulated during 1866, amounting to £441 7s. 0d.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST

FOR

MAINTENANCE, CLOTHING, CARE, &c. OF PATIENTS,
During the Year 1867.

								s.	d.
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3 ² ₈
Necessaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9 ⁴ ₈
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2 ⁶ ₈
Surgery and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0 ⁶ ₈
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 ⁵ ₈
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 ⁷ ₈
Garden and Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3 ¹ ₈
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4 ¹ ₈
								10	8
Less Receipts from Sales, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1 ¹ ₂
Total Average Cost per Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6 ¹ ₂

Average number of Patients resident
during the year—300.5.

Weekly Charge for Patients from County and Unions to which the Asylum belongs	...	...	...	12	0
Weekly Charge for Criminal Patients	...	...	...	14	0

VALUATION OF STOCK, &c., &c.,

The 31st December, 1866.

LIVE STOCK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Horse	25	0	0			
	<hr/>			25	0	0

DEAD STOCK.

48 Tons of Potatoes	240	0	0			
4½ Tons of Carrots	13	10	0			
24 Cwt. of Onions	8	8	0			
3 Tons of Turnips	3	0	0			
3 Tons of Parsnips	12	0	0			
2 Tons of Swedes	2	0	0			
9 Tons of Hay	40	0	0			
Stack of Ferns	3	0	0			
	<hr/>			321	18	0

GROWING CROPS.

Savoy, Drumhead, Cabbages, Borecole, } Brocoli, Cabbage Plants, Leeks, &c... }	23	10	0			
	<hr/>			23	12	0
				<hr/>		
				£370	8	0

VALUATION OF STOCK, &c., &c.,

The 31st December, 1867.

LIVE STOCK.

						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Horse	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0			
									25	0	0

DEAD STOCK.

43 Tons of Potatoes,	at 110/	per ton	...	236	10	0	
3 Tons of Turnips,	at 30/	—	...	4	10	0	
3 Tons of Swedes	at 20/	—	...	3	0	0	
1 Ton of Carrots	at 65/	—	...	3	5	0	
24 Cwt. of Onions	at 110/	—	...	6	12	0	
3 Tons of Parsnips	at 90/	—	...	13	10	0	
5½ Tons of Hay	at 75/	—	...	20	12	6	
Straw and Ferns	—	...	7	0	0
				<hr/> 294 19 6			

GROWING CROPS.

Savoy, Drumhead, Cabbages, Borecole,	}	25	0	0								
Brocoli, Plants, Leeks, &c. ...												
					<hr/>	25	0	0				
									<hr/>	£344	19	6

ABSTRACT OF THE

FOR THE YEAR

Dr.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
31st Dec., 1866, Value of Live Stock	...	25	0	0			
„ Dead Stock	...	321	18	0			
„ Growing Crops	...	23	10	0			
						370	8 0

To Cash paid for Labour—

Gardener's and Labourer's Wages	...	93	14	8			
Ploughing, Harrowing, &c.	...	17	11	9			
						111	6 5

To other Payments—

Potatoes for Seed	...	9	10	0			
Barley for Seed	...	4	1	3			
Manures	...	21	6	6			
Seeds for Garden	...	11	12	9			
Corn and Bran	...	14	6	0			
Lawn and Grass Seed	...	13	2	3			
Implements, &c.	...	8	9	7			
Saddlery and Shoeing	...	4	10	6			
Flower Pots and Pans	...	0	10	8			
Reeds and Spars	...	3	1	0			
Mole Catching	...	0	5	6			
						90	16 0
Balance	...					158	0 10

£730 11 3

GENERAL FARM ACCOUNT,

ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1867.

CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>By Vegetables, &c., supplied to the Asylum, and valued at Market Price--</i>						
Potatoes	246	11	3			
Cabbages	31	3	0			
Carrots and Parsnips	17	9	9			
Turnips, Peas, and Beans	11	5	9			
Fruit, Rhubarb, &c., &c.	7	18	3			
Onions	7	6	9			
	<hr/>			321	14	9
<i>By Sales--</i>						
Barley	22	17	0			
Potatoes	14	15	0			
	<hr/>			37	12	0
By Rent of grass fields	26	5	0			
	<hr/>			26	5	0
By Live Stock	25	0	0			
By Dead Stock	294	19	6			
By Growing Crops	25	0	0			
	<hr/>			344	19	6
<hr/>						
				£730	11	3

ESTIMATED VALUE

OF

STOCK ON FARM AND STOCK IN STORE

The 31st December, **1866.**

							£	s.	d.
Live and Dead Stock on Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	8	0
Materials and Clothing in Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	2	7
Provisions in Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	16	2
Necessaries in Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	9
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	2
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	0
							<hr/>		
							£617	18	8

ESTIMATED VALUE

OF

STOCK ON FARM AND STOCK IN STORE

The 31st December, **1867.**

							£	s.	d.
Live and Dead Stock on Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	19	6
Materials and Clothing in Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	14	7
Provisions in Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	10	4
Necessaries in Store	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	3
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	4
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	9
							<hr/>		
							£619	18	9

WORK DONE IN TAILORS' SHOP

During the Year 1867.

ARTICLES MADE.

Coats and Jackets	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Trousers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Waistcoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
Mattress Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Pillow Ticks	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Neckties...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

ARTICLES REPAIRED.

Coats and Jackets	...	...	...	...	...	...	476
Trousers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3017
Waistcoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	747
Mattress Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

SHOEMAKERS' SHOP.

Pairs of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, made	...	...	...	...	...	164
Pairs of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, repaired	...	...	...	...	...	824
Boot Laces	...	...	...	...	... gross	16½
Braces	...	...	...	...	... pairs	200
Waistbelts for Attendants	...	...	...	...	...	33
Leggings	...	...	...	...	...	5

Also Sundry Repairs to Harness, Engine Straps, &c., &c.

WORK DONE IN THE SEWING ROOM,

During the Year 1867.

Women's Gowns...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
„ Petticoats	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
„ Chemises	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
„ Aprons...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Men's Shirts	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	299
Pillow Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	284
Men's and Women's Drawers	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Stockings and Socks	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Men's Under Flannels	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Table Cloths	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Window Blinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Towels, of Sorts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401
Carpets	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
Braces	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

In addition to the above, all Repairs of Clothing, Bedding, &c.,
have been executed in the Female Wards.

Williams (late Leyshon), Printer, &c., Post-Office, Bridgend.